THE SALE OF FORT SNELLING. [From the St. Paul Advertisor.]

INVESTIGATION OF THE FORT SNELLING SALE. Every now and then the nation has its fits, first of conomy, then of extravagance, then of honesty, and in due course of Galphinism. It is now possessed with a paroxism of investigation. After a season of sublime faith in its own impeccability, Congress has just begun to find out that it is a pack of very low knaves. Its distrast of itself is only exceeded by its severe want of confidence in the federal departments. It sees a conspiracy in every bill, a swindle in every appropriation, and a robert in every disbursement.

in every bill, a swindle in every appropriation, and a robbery in every disbursement.

The next best thing to a Congress of gentlemen in whose integrity the nation can have confidence is a Congress of knaves, who are endued with a conservative suspicion of each other. Our senators and representatives watch each other with a malicious vigilance which answers all the purposes of a patriotic fidelity to their constituents. An instance of this wholesome jealousy is the pending investigation of the Fort Snedling sale. Last summer, under an act of Congress authorizing the sale of forts no longer needed by the government, the military reservation at Fort Snelling, having been formally adjudged to come under that class, was directed to be sold by the Secretary of War, the matter being intrusted to commissioners appointed for that purpose. The ordinary method of procedure was to dispose of the public property at public sale, and a specific direction to this end was usually imbodied in the bill authorizing sale; but in this case the Secretary of War was left at liberty to choose his own method of disposing of the property in question.

question.

The uniform experience of the government in offering public lands, at the West especially, at public sale had shown that it was impossible by that method to secure a free competition, this object having been always frustrated by combinations of squatters, generally the creatures of speculators, who assembled in large numbers, armed, at the place of sale, and bid in the lands at prices pre-

at the place of sale, and bid in the lands at prices previously agreed upon.

It was a matter of common report that such a combimation was formed in this Territory, and rumor connects
the name of the principal mover of this investigation with
this scheme for defrauding the public treasury.

In view, therefore, of all the circumstances of the case,
the Secretary wisely chose to avail himself of the opportunity to sell it at private sale which was afforded by the
offers which Mr. Steele pressed upon his consideration.
Several of these offers were rejected, but finally the government agreed to sell it for \$90,000, or at shout the
rate of \$11 per acre. This policy was amply vindicated
by the ruling consideration that the government by this
means obtained for it far more than could have been obtained at public sale. tained at public sale.

A few weeks after the Snelling lands were sold at pri-

vate sale for \$11 per acre, the Fort Ripley reserve was sold for less than eleven cents per acre at public sale.

This single fact, we think, is a sufficient answer to the objections which have been made against the mode of sale in the Fort Snelling case.

We have seen statements in the Minnesota correspondence of eastern journals representing these lands as worth far more than was given by Mr. Steele, and they have even been estimated in this anonymous manner at \$50 and \$100 per acre. These extravagant assertions have been reproduced in leading editorials in influential journals, and made the basis of tirades against the parties concerned in the sale.

liberate falsehood, unless perchance he was a fool, which is not unlikely.

The truth is that Mr. Steele paid for these lands the current market price of all lands situated at the same distance and having the same general relation to the markets which give the lands their value. These lands lie from six to ten miles from St. Paul, and the same distance from St. Anthony. Now except upon the thoroughfare which connects these towns we can go six or eight miles in any direction from either of these places and buy hundreds of thousands of acres of just as good lands as those contained in the Fort Snelling reservation at less prices than that paid by Mr. Steele. A paragraph in another portion of this paper announces the tion at less prices than that paid by Mr. Steele. A paragraph in another portion of this paper announces the sale of a large tract of land eight miles from St. Paul, near the populous settlement of Little Canada for a little over six dollars per acre. This case occurs opportunely to illustrate the prevailing prices of lands in this vicinity. The most active mover in the attempt to break up the sale to Mr. Steele is a certain Mr. Robert Smith, who had a little scheme of his own for obtaining possession of the "reserve." This Mr. Robert Smith has evidently spared no effort to prejudice Congress against the transaction. He testified, we believe, before the committee having the charge of the matier that the lands were worth from \$50 to \$100 per acre. Now this Mr. Robert Smith happens to be pretty well known in this neighborhood. He has diligently cultivated our acquaintance over since the orto be pretty well known in this neighborhood. He has diligently cultivated our acquaintance ever since the organization of this Territory, by buying up large tracts of lands in the vicinity of our towns, and leaving them to be enhanced in value by the exertions of the community. The present beautiful normal condition of the country around St. Paul is in great part due to the laudable exertions of this Mr. Robert Smith. But Mr. Smith has besides a little history in connexion with this very reservation of Fort Snelling, which may throw some little light on the motives which prompt his patiotic activity in the present case. A long time ago Mr. Smith, who is a resident of Illinois, obtained a permit to occupy and work certain government mills, situated on the reservation at Minneapolis, near the Falls of St. Anthony. A little later Mr. Smith was instrumental in procuring the passage through Congress of a bill which permitted him (Smith) to enter the most valuable tract of land on the reserve, a part of the site of the flourcalculation of this Territory, by buying up large tracts of laads in the vicinity of our towns, and leaving them to be chanced in value by the exertions of the community. The present beautiful normal condition of the country around St. Paul is in great part due to the laudable excitions of this Mr. Robert Smith. But Mr. Smith has besides a little history in connexion with this very reservation of Fort Snelling, which may throw some little light on the motives which prompt his paticitic activity in the present case. A long time ago Mr. Smith, who is a resident of Illinois, obtained a permit to occupy and work certain government mills, situated on the reservation at Minneapolis, near the Falls of St. Anthony. A little later Mr. Smith was instrumental in precuring the passage through Congress of a bill which permitted him (Smith) to enter the most valuable tract of land on the reserve, a part of the site of the flouristing city of Minneapolis, the second town in the Territory, at the extraordinary sum of one dollar and a quarter per acre, while he paid nothing at all for the government by the committee of the site of the flouristing city of Minneapolis, the second town in the Territory, at the extraordinary sum of one dollar and a quarter per acre, while he paid nothing at all for the government buildings which happened to be on the property. Now if this tract of land, already the site of one of the most valuable tract of land, already the site of one of the most valuable tract of land, already the site of one of the most valuable tract of land, already the site of one of the most valuable tract of land and the property. Now if this tract of land, already the site of one of the most valuable tract of land and the property of the community; and we have no doubt that a hearty response will be made to the call.—B.

The Philadelphia Press says that "the education at the Royal Military College of Sandhurst, England, which is much bragged of by the English, is so inferior as not worthy of being even named on the same da outlaings which happened to be on the property. Now if this tract of land, already the site of one of the most important cities in the Territory, could bring, under Mr. Smith's plan of operations, only \$1 25 per acre, it is fair to infer that if his magnificent scheme for getting possession of the remainder of the Reserve had not been thwarted by the vigilance of the Secretary, he and his confederates would have obtained every foot of it, smildings and all, at about five cents per acre, that being the fair ratio of value in the two cases.

THE FORT SNELLING SALE.

(From the St. Paul Times.)

We stated in our paper of yesterday that a committee of military gentlemen had been appointed by the department at Washington to proceed to Minnesota and report upon the expediency of retaining Fort Snelling as a military post. The committee consist of General Harney, Colonel J. C. Johnson, Major Macrea, Major Sherman, Captain Pleasonton, Captain Humphrey, and Major Chapman. We think the committee, after due investigation and deliberation, will report adverse to retaining the fort as a military depot, and for the following reasons:

1st. There is no longer any need for the fort in that vicinity. The reserve is settled with a hardy class of farmers, and for miles beyond farms are under cultivation, and settlers are constantly opening up and cultivating the soil.

2st. In case of an outbreak with the Indians, a large [From the St. Paul Times.]

samers, and for miles beyond farms are under cultivasion, and settlers are constantly opening up and cultivasion, and settlers are constantly opening up and cultivasion, and settlers are constantly opening up and cultivasing the soil.

2d. In case of an outbreak with the Indians, a large
sore of voluntoers could be sufficient to repel any invasing, and this force would be sufficient to repel any invasing, and this force would be sufficient to repel any invasing, and this force would be sufficient to repel any invasing, and this force would be sufficient to repel any invasing, and this force would be sufficient any considerspecially to the indians have been removed hundreds of miles
set on the indians have been removed hundreds of miles
set on the indians have been removed hundreds of miles
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set on the set indians the fort by the governsent will prevent the settlement of a region of country
whose development is essential to the prosperity of Minseapolis, St. Anthony, St. Paul, and in truth almost
crear town in the Minnesota valley. As, therefore,
there can be no practicable benefit to arise from retaining
site fort for governmental purposes, we trust the committee will report against it.

We were absent last summer at the time the sale was
made to Mr. Steele; but, on becoming acquainted with
the facts, we did not hesitate to express our conviction
that he did as any other gentleman would have done—
purchase the reserve at the price stipulated by the govremment through its agent, Secretary Floyd. The facts
in the case, if we understand them, (and we think we
do,) are these: Mr. Steele had lived on the reserve for a
number of years. Finding that the post was about to be
vacated as a military depot, he put in a bid for the land
and buildings thereon long before anybody else thought
of such a course, but his bid was considered too low by
the government, and it was refused. Anxious to procure
the property at a reasonable price, when the

some time past. This Mr. Smith had by degrees gained a foothold on the reserve, and it appears had offered a certain amount per acre for certain choice portions; but, if we understand the matter correctly, he did not propose to take all the land the government wished to sell, and part of which is under water and almost uscless, but simply that part which was the most valuable. As a matter of course, the government wished to sell the entire tract; and, as Mr. Steele was the only and the highest hidder, the property passed into his hands, and at a time when the same money which he gave for it would have commanded five per cent. per month interest.

Now, in all this we do not see that Mr. Steele acted in any other capacity than that of an honorable man. He wished to purchase the property—he made bids for it—the bids were refused—the agent acting for the government made him a perjosition—the proposition was accepted—the money paid, and the property, learne his. We cannot see the ground upon which the government seeks to repudiate its bargain with Mr. Steele. If the Secretary had instructions to sell the property, and that he had an act of Congress fully attests,) and if he had discretion in the sale, (as he certainly had,) and if he said the property for a certain price, why should Mr. Steele be made to suffer to gratify the spite of Hon. Robert Smith or any one clas? If there is any corruption in the premises, as has been alleged, it certainly does not appear from the circumstances. If the agent disposed of the property at a lower figure than the property was worth, he did so on his own responsibility, and ought to bear the blame which his ignorance of the price of real estate naturally incurs.

As to the price paid by Mr. Steele for the whole tract, we have only to say that, in our opinion, it was all-sufficient. It is true, had it been sold at public auction, (and doubtless this would have been the most satisfactory,) certain acres would have brought a higher price than that paid by Steele; but the lowlands, for

wetion.

We conclude our view of this matter with the remark We conclude our view of this matter with the remark that we hope the post will not be retained as a military depot, and that the government will not allow disap-pointed speculators to put the officers of the department, who have jurisdiction over the matter, to expense and trouble to gratify a morbidly, mean, and detestable spirit, more in consonance with that of misers than up-right, honorable men.

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH SOUTH

The fourth general conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church South convened at Nashville, Tennessee, on Saturday, the 1st instant, in the Representatives' Hall of the State Capitol. The session was opened by prayer by the venerable Bishop Soule. T. O. Summers was elected secretary. The first day's proceedings, which alone has yet reached us, consisted of very little more than routine business, directing the appointment of standing committees, and so on.

business, directing the appointment of standing committees, and so on.

[From the Nashville Christian Advocate.]

Bishor Souls.—The senior bishop of the Methodist
Episcopal Church was present at the opening of the conference—a fact that gave great pleasure to the body.

Bishop Soule is a remarkable man. He is now in the
sixtieth year of his ministry, having entered the travelling connexion January, 1799. He was a member of the
first delegated general conference, (1808,) and drew up
the restrictive rules as they now stand in the Discipline.

We believe he is the only surviving member of that general conference.

the restrictive rules as they now stand in the Discipline. We believe he is the only surviving member of that general conference.

He has exercised the office of a bishop longer than any other general superintendent of the M. E. church in America. He was ordained in 1824, and has therefore exercised his functions thirty-four years.

Since his ordination the following bishops have passed away, viz: McKendree, George, Emory, Roberts, Hedding, Bascom, Capers, and Waugh. His mind is still vigorous, and his attachment for the church of his choice unabated. May God yet spare this venerable man as a worthy example to his younger brethren!

The Departed—In looking over the list of delegates to the general conference of 1854, we mark with mingled emotions the names of those who have passed away. We mourn for the dead, but rejoice that they all died in the faith, giving glory to God. The following brethren have gone to their reward, viz: Bishop Capers, Wm. Patton of Missouri, Samuel Patton of Hoiston, Anthony Dibrell of Virginia, James W. McFarland of Memphis, Wm. Winams and A. T. M. Fly of Mississippi, E. C. Thornton of western Virginia, and Benjamin T. Crouch of Kentucky. Among these departed worthies are the names of some of the most distinguished ministers of our communion. Their praise was in all the churches, and, though dead, they yet speak.

Among those now assembled, some will soon follow their brethren to the "spirit land." May they, like those who have preceded them, finish their work with joy, and receive the crown of glory!

rious of our States.'

PROM WASHINGTON DIRECT TO ALL PARTS OF THE WEST, SOUTHWEST, AND NORTHWESS E AND OHIO RAILROAD.

Summer arrangements, with greatly improved schedules.

Three through connecting trains are now run daily (except Sunday) from Washington for the West, as follows:

1st. The CINCINNATI EXPRESS MAIL starts at 5.15, a. m., allowing passengers time for breakfast at Relay House, Washington junction, before proceeding West. This train passes Grafton at 740, p. m., and connects at Benwood, on the Ohio river, at 12, p. m., with Central Ohio train for Columbus, Chelmanti, and informediate points, reaching Chelmanti at 1.130, a. m., next day, 2d. THE GREAT CINCINNATI and ST. LOUIS EXPRESS connexion leaves Washington (including Sanday) at 3.25, p. m., reaching Culimanti at 3, p. m., next day, and connecting directly with Express Train for Louisville, Cairo, and the Southwest, and of St. Louis, St. Louis, and the Southwest, and of St. Louis, and St. Louis only 4t hours.

3d. CINCINNATI, BATTON, INDIANAPOLIS, CAIRO, ST. LOUIS, CHICAGO and NORTHWESTERN EXPRESS leaves (except Saturday and Sanday) at 6, p. m., connecting at Washington junction or Baltimore, leaving Baltimore at 10, p. m. On Sanday night the connexion with this train is made by the 3.25, p. m., rain from Washington. For every the grand mountain scenery of the road in daylight take the 5.15, a. m., or 6, p. m., train from Washington.

For Parkersburg and all stations on the Northwestern Virginia road take the 6, p. m., train. For all points on the Marietia Railroad take the sauge.

The western connexions from Washington and Baltimore by all

under this arroady other possible facility, will be found upon this route.

Way passengers for the main stem of the Baltimore and Ohio Rall-road will leave Washington as follows: For all points between Washington Interface of the fact of the fact

The 5.15, a. m., and 5.20 and r., p. to the trains from Baltimore, as above detailed.

The 5.15, a. m., and 3.26, p. m., trains connect with Annapolis.
The 5.15, a. m., and 3.25 and 8, p. m., trains will stop at way stations between Washington and Baltimore.
On Sanday but one train leaves Washington at 2.25, p. m.
FROM BALTIMORE FOR WASHINGTON.—There are four trains, as follows: A 4.20 and 6.45, a. m., and 3 and 5.0, p. m.; the first and fourth of which will be Express Trains, and will not stop except at the junctions.

The 6.45 train will reach Washington at 3.30, a. m., being specially intended to accommodate SUMMER RESHIENTS IN THE COUNTRY.
A special train will be run from Washington Junction to bring the Express train passesquers arriving there from the West for Washington.

For tickets of all kinds, bagging cheater, and further information, apply to

Or at the ticket office, Washington station.

W. F. SHITTH,
Macter of Trainsportation.

I. M. COLE,
General Ticket Agent.

CARUSI'S LAST MAY FESTIVAL.—L. Carusi begs leave to announce to his friends and patrons that his last lay festival will take phace at the Washington Assembly Rocens, on Monday evening, May 10, 1853. Its old friends and pupils are cordially invited to attend.

PRESERVATION OF GAME.

We have recently devoted two papers to a consideration of the effect produced on the farming interests of the United States by the indiscriminate destruction of wife animals, and to an enumeration of those species of hard and soft-billed song birds—the latter more especially—which ought, from a sense of his own interest, to be most carefully preserved and protected by every land-owner and cultivator, but which are on all sides and at all seasons wantonly destroyed, without end or object beyond the mere love of destruction. To these we added a rough computation, founded, however, on a basis of facts, of the number of noxious insects daily and annually consumed by each of the little birds, which are so often crucilly destroyed while collecting food for their unitedged young, and the consequent actual loss to the farmer of fruit, grain, or vegetables, arising from the increase of insect devastators, in exact proportion to the decrease of their bird enemics.

We now propose to show briefly how direct a loss the owners of large farms and estates bring upon themselves by permitting the wanton destruction of game, whether winged or quadruped, on the wild lands, which more or less generally form a considerable portion of every large landed property. There are, it is needless to say, still, and will continue to be for many years, even in the most thickly-settled and highly cultivated regions, large tracts of waste land which can hardly be rendered productive; such as the rocky hill-sides and mountain ledges, covered with primitive forests, or dense second growth, which run everywhere in nearly parallel ranges through the greater part of the northern and middle States, and shooting off from the White and Green mountains, and forming connected links with the Blue Ridge and the Alleghanies; such as the wide tracts of moress and bog-mendows which border many of the inland lakes, rivers, and most of the seaboards of the Atlantic coast; such as the deep, marshy woodlands, intersected by middle and the and interest and present

are, perhaps, the most delicious, wholesome and favorite articles of food among the wealthier and more luxurious classes of society.

The principal varieties of these, known in our section of the country, are the ruffed grouse, *Tetra umbellus, commonly known as the partridge; the American quait, or Virginian partridge, *Ortyz Virginianus; the grouse, or prairie hen, *Tetra capido, formerly abundant on Long Island, in the New Jersey pines, and in all the mountainous regions from New England through Pennsylvania, westward; the American woodcock, *scolopax nincer, or microptero Americana; the Wilson's snipe, often called the English snipe, *scolopax Wilsonii; the small American hare or rabbit, *Lepus Americanus; the large varying hare, which turns white in winter, *Lepus Triginianus; *nad the common deer, *cercus Virginianus; *but of these, one, the true grouse of this continent, the plinnated grouse of naturalists, and the prairie fowl of the west, is extinct, or all but extinct, to the eastward of Ohio and Kentucky, a few only yet surviving, owing to strict preservation, on Martha's Vineyard, and a few, in despite of persecution, lingering among the pines on the seashore of New Jersey; while another, the beautiful and graceful deer, which formerly abounded within a few miles of the city of New York, is now to be found only in remote rocky fastnesses, which defy the inroads of the axe and ploughshare, until we reach the extreme western counties of New York, the north of Pennsylvania, and the north and east of the eastern States.

Of these animals the far greater proportion are purely

the extreme western counties of New York, the north of Pennsylvania, and the north and east of the eastern States.

Of these animals the far greater proportion are purely birds and beasts of the wilderness and waste, capable of subsisting themselves afar from the works and improvements of man, and indigenous either to the woods, the prairies, or the watery wastes, from which they derive abundant food, rendering them exquisite meat for man, where no domestic animal could glean a scanty support. The natural food of the two species of grouse—the pinnated and the ruffed—is the seeds of wild plants, the grasses more especially, and all the rankest weeds, wild berries, wild grasses, and the buds of trees, the adder, the willow, the birch, and beech and larch more particularly, and the delicate sprouts of the evergreens, as the hemlock, cedar, and culmic latifolia, the last of which is said sometimes to impart a poisonous quality to the flesh of the ruffed grouse or partridge. Both these birds, where they live on the borders of cultivated land, trespass somewhat on the crops of the farmer—the pinnated grouse especially loving the grain of the maize, and frequenting the edges of corn stubles and the vicinity of corn stacks, and the ruffed grouse delighting to glean the three-cornered grains of the buckwheat from the ruddy stubbles, when they run up the hill-sides, in the neighborhood of cedar knolls, hanging woods carpeted with wintergreen, or hemlock swamps underlaid with cranberries. But neither of them make these grains their chief or peculiar food, much less consume so much of them as sensibly to diminish the stores of the farmer.

The quall alone of these game birds has his habitual abode in the cleared and cultivated fields of the farmer, eschewing alike the primeval wilderness and the boundless prairie. Still, although he is usually found in corn, wheat, or buckwheat stubbles, it is not generally or principally on any of these grains that he feeds of choice, though when hungry he will cat any of the cereals, and

though when hungry he will eat any of the coreals, and, like the ruffed grouse, delights in buckwheat. His fayorite haunts are fields the fences of which are grown up and
overrun with weeds, bushes, ragwort, sumach brambles,
and wild vines, and the dirtier and more weedy the stubbles are the more abundantly and certainly is he to be
found in them. It is not too much to say that the American quail or partridge is in no degree less a benefactor to
the farmer as a weed destroyer than are the warblers,
swallows, and thrushes as Insect devourers. A dezen
bevies of quail on an arable farm will do the duty of
twenty hands employed with the hoe in weeding and
cleansing, and, apart from the profit to be derived from
the sale of their fiesh, would largely repay the cultivator
for the expenses of their board by the work they will do
as cleansers of the soil.

The hares of both species are graziers, and, although

for the expenses of their board by the work they will do as cleausers of the soil.

The hares of both species are graziers, and, although they will do at times some mischief in fields of young, green wheat, and still more in gardens or in young plantations, the small trees of which they will sometimes bark and girdle, cannot be said to be really detrimental to the cultivator, except where they exist in vast numbers, where there is little waste land, overgrown with cedars, ferns, and underwood to subsist them. In fact, the proof of it is to be found in the circumstance that they are rarely, if ever, found in great numbers where the ground is thoroughly cultivated and free from wood, the fences kept clear of rubbish and underbush, and the fields trim and undefiled by grassy furrows, weedy ditches, or bramble patches. The same is the case with the common deer, whose home and food are both in and out of the wood and waste, though he, like the hares, especially in cold weather, and when food is hard to find, will at intervals visit the wheat fields and do his modicum of mischief.

For the woodcocks and snipes, they live where nothing

in cold weather, and when food is hard to find, will at intervals visit the whent fields and do his modicum of mischief.

For the woodcocks and snipes, they live where nothing else can live, unless it be a few tame ducks and geese, in marshy, watery meadows or morasses, feeding on the small red worms and aquatic insects, which afford nutriment to no other living thing, yet render these little birds, which are their appropriate tenants and inhabitants, the most delicate, delicious, and highly-prized of all articles of human food.

Noue of these animals, therefore, does it cost the farmer any value, or any trouble, to rear or encourage. They only need to be suffered to breed and rosst in quiet, or, at least, in comparative quiet, not endlessly harassed and persecuted by pursuit, and shot at by boys and bad shots in season and out of season, in order to swarm on every preserved farm, suitable by its soil and situation to their propagation, in such numbers as to affect the owner a large profit, whether by killing them off at the right season, indictiously, and maintaining always a good stock for future breeding on hand, in order to supply the markets, or in letting the shooting of their estates to wealthy gentlemen, who would eagerly seek the privilege of lessing the shootings for terms of years, and who would, for their own makes, preserve a sock sufficient from which to preserve an everlasting supply on the lands.

In a future paper we shall calculate more closely and demonstrate the profits to be made by the preservation of game, on farms of the average airs, without the slightest loss to the farmer, and shall enlarge on the legislation and the modes of procedure necessary to that end, as well as on the larger and more general advantage to be obtained in the supply to the masses of cheap and autritious food, by the protection of game on our wastes, and the propagation of fish in our water.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE STEAMBOAT EXCUSSION given by the physicians of This Stramonar Excursion given by the physicians of this District to the members of the American Medical As-sociation was a very pleasant affair, and we regret that we have not space for an account of it, furnished by a guest, including sketches of speeches by Dra Payne, of Virginia, Breckinridge, of Kentucky, Harvey, of Califor-nia, Parrit, of Scuth Carolina, Cox, of Maryland, and Poter Parker, of China. As it is, we can only give what appears to be the best one—that of Dr. Beck, of Cad'z, Indiana:

Ladies and Gentlemen: I am very unexpectedly called upon to make a few remarks. We are about to separate, perhaps to meet no more on earth, and after our harmonious deliberations and cordial entertainment by the profession of the District of Columbis, can we have other than the warmest feelings of friendship for the whole Union, and will we not here before Heaven pledge ourselves to each other that we will endeavor to maintain it, inseparable and indissoluble. I speak as a northern manas an Indianian—yet the bones of my ancestry lie in the South, in Kentucky, and in Maryland, and do not the bones of George Washington, the Pater Patrie, repose in Virginia. Physicians are influential men, who can do and should do much towards reducing the rancor of party, and the inscription on the stone given by the Medical Association to the Washington Monument. "Viscil Amor Patrie"—the love of country conquers all things—breathes the patriotism of the profession.

The gentleman from Maryland, who boasted that he had never had a drop of democratic blood in his veins, said that if the lady of a distinguished politician should be a candidate for President in 1860, he should vote for her. I may, in reply, be permitted to say that no other than democratic blood has ever coursed in my velns, and, without intending any diarespect towards that distinguished and accomplished lady, I must be pardoned for saying that I should prefer to vote for the Medical Association.

Physicians are the salt of patriotism, and when we return home, with more exalted notions of southern hospitality, should we be called upon to prescribe for a northern fanatic, let us give him:

"R. Visit Mount Vernon. If this does not effect a cure, partake of southern hospitalities, and this never fails if the patient is not delirious."

Mission Sunday School Exhibition.—In our columns

to-day will be found the advertisement of an exhibition by the mission schools of the Young Men's Christian As-

by the mission schools of the Young Men's Christian Association of this city.

This and similar associations have for years afforded a practical exemplification of Christian union which now attracts attention throughout the churches of our land. Young men of the various denominations of Christians have formed societies for mutual benefit; and for bringing a salutary influence to bear on other youth in our cities, who are exposed to temptations of a peculiar character, and which, without the restraints of religious principle or moral associations, they seldom successfully resist.

the enterprise of establishing and maintaining Sunday schools among neglected children has been added, and we learn with success. The expenses incident to such enterprises have generally been met by the self-denying teachers in the schools, assisted by the funds of the as-

sociation.

The object of the present exhibition as expressed in the notice is twofold—first, to interest the Christian public in the enterprise; and, secondly, to raise funds to sus-

THE YOUNG EBONY SAX-HORN BAND gave a concert last night at Odd Fellows' Hall. This band consists of seven night at Odd Fellows' Hall. This band consists of seven little negro boys, from six to ten years old, and is the youngest' band in the world playing on instruments, which tax to the utmost the powers of full-grown and the most skilful musicians. They are led by their young master Robert, only nine years of age, whose peculiar talent for music was manifested in a variety of ways before he was three years old, and we confidently assert that there is not another lad in the world of his age who can play a leading and difficult have introduced with conplay a leading and difficult bress instrument with equal play a leading and difficult brass instrument with equal perfection. The musical powers and attainments of the little darkies, all things considered, are not less marvellous than those of their young master. Their wonderful tastes and capacities for music were accidentally discovered by Prof. J. B. Weiss. Prof. W. was so completely astonished at what seemed to him almost a miraculous freak of nature, in endowing such boys with talents of so high an order, that he consented to become their instructor, and see what the most careful and scientific training could accomplish, and the Young Ebony Sax-Horn Band is the recomplish, and the Young Ebony Sax-Horn Band is the re-sult. Strange as it may appear, this band of liftle prodi-gies play the most popular and intricate pieces of music, together with the national airs of the United States, Great Britain, France, and Germany, with a spirit, taste, and accuracy unsurpassed by the oldest bands in this

ADVERTISEMENTS are very much like seed sown at this season, which will bear abundantly after many days. Advertisers generally admit that it ultimately benefits them. The man who is seeking custom in any branch of trade must invite and attract it by notoriety. Business will go to no house or shop unsolicited, and could not if it would find it in obscurity. It is a fact, attested by who is best known—who is, in other words, best adver-tised through the newspapers—has the best run of cus-tom. The advertising columns of a daily newspaper form a sort of mirror, in which the general character of a great commercial metropolis is reflected to the eye of the

world.

The large and increasing circulation of the Washington Vision renders it a desirable medium for a ivertisers, and the local reporter will always, when desired, call attention to advertisements by notices in this column.

THE MAY FESTIVAL. - Carusi's May ball comes off at the Assembly rooms next Monday night, and we doubt not that it will prove a brilliant affair. To Mr. C. belongs the credit of having first introduced these pleasant enter-tainments in Washington, and, as this is to be his last may we not hope that it will be a perfect success? It is really pleasant to see the young gliding through the wil-dering mazes of the dance; therefore, let all who can appreciate the poetry of motion be present at the Assembly Rooms next Monday night, as the managers will spare no pains in making this the May ball of the season.

talks about the "Washington Aqueduct" and "Po Water," and says:

"We trust that no attempt to change these appropriate names will be successful. Congress has by legislation named the aqueduct after the Father of his Country, and has thus decreed to him a monument the proudest and most appropriate in its greatness and usefulness ever erected to mortal, and what better water should it intro-duce than his own loved Potomer?"

SERVICES AT THE CAPITOL -- Rev. W. D. Haley, p. of the Unitarian Church in this city, will preach this norning in the hall of the House of Represent Subject of the discourse : "A Defence of Super

SERMON AT GEORGETOWN. - Rev. Dr. Smith, of Balti more, will deliver the annual sermon before the Isdies' Union Bible Society, in the Bridge-street Presbyterian church, this afternoon, at 5 o'clock.

FACTS SPEAK LOUDER THAN WORDS.

If the recent victory in Philadelphis over the national democracy is as much abolition as know-nothing, there is one thing cestoin. It has brought out the ruffishism of the secret order, even as the relaxation of winter's rigor gives new life to venomous serpents and noisome reptiles. The original church burners—the Shiffler Hose et id genus of omne—are already on the war path, and loafing gangs and bands are no doubt secretly forming under the auspices of ville demagogues, which shall be to Philadelphia what the "Plug Uglies," the "Blood Tubs," the "Rip Raps," the "Togers," the "Rough Skins," the "Soakes," the "Gladiators," the "Stay Lates," and the "Revengers" are to Baltimore, If our citizens desire to have at the nation's capital the state of things that have existed in

Baltimore until democrate and old whige dare not have a public meeting, much more a procession; dare not go to the polls; are denied their rights by packed juries, and are assaulted by the police rather than protected by them when defending themselves against unbridled murder outness and rapine—If they want enactments here of actuare of the polls, as was attempted a year since by the plug-ugiles of a neighboring ruffian-ruled city; if they think it for the interest of the mation's capital to have re-mackments of church-burnhigs, micn-burnhigs; and convent-search, suck and piliage, let them vote for the man that the know-nothings rote for. Play know their man to be in heart with them, and in heart as bitter as the bitterest of the proceriptionists of race and sect. Let them throw themselves into the tiger's embrace. He may not hap blood, but from his den there were never seen returning footsteps.

Alexandria Trace.—Prices of fish have slightly declined, and sales of shad were made on Friday at \$11 s \$11 75 per hundred; herring, \$10 a \$11 per thousand. The supply of the past week exceeded that of any provious week this session, but it was below the supply of any week during a good fishery. The demand continues very active, and there is very little prospect of a declined in prices.

The ship Henry Harbeck, which brought a cargo of iron to Alexandria for the Alexandria, Loudon, and Hampshire Railroad Company, is now loading with an thracite coal and Richmond flour for the China market.

The recent heavy rains have raised the river quite high.

WASHINGTON AQUEDUCT. Baltimore until democrats and old whigs dare not have

ane saip rieary Harbeck, which brought a cargo of irou to Alexandria for the Alexandria, Loudon, and Hampshire Railroad Company, is now loading with an thracite coal and Richmond flour for the China market.

The recent heavy rains have raised the river quite high.

Divine service in the hall of the Franklin fire Company, D street, near 12th and Penpsylvania avenue, this Sanday) afternoon at 6); o'clock. All are respectfully invited. May 0

Relations Nortes.—The Disciples will have livine service on to-morrow morning, at 11 o'clock, in the west com of Temperance Hall. The public are cordially invited. May 8-32

**RELIGIOUS SERVICES AT THE CAPITOL.—Rev. W. D. Haley will preach by invitation in the Representatives Hall next Sunday morning, (May 9th.) at 11 o'clock. Subject of the discourse, "A Defence of Supernstraria Religion."

In consequence of the above arrangement there will be us services in the Unitarian church next Sunday. The congregation and the public are invited to attend the services at the Capitol.

On the 11th instant the Rev. Dr. E. D. Lyman, of Baltimore, will lecture at this church. Subject: Sacred Mosic. An Oratorio will believe at this church. Subject: Sacred Mosic. An Oratorio will believe at this church. Subject: Sacred Mosic. An Oratorio will believe the lecture, given by the choir of the church, aided by members of other choirs of the city, with orchestral accompaniments—all under direction of Professor J. P. Canifield, organist of St. Patrick's. Tickets bo cents, which can be had at St. Patrick's and at Ellis's Music store. Children under 12 years half price. The proceeds to go to pay the balance due on the new organ. A programmo will be published in due time.

NOTICE!—A special meeting of the Jackson Democratic Association of the 6th ward will be held at the Anacostin Hall on Monday ovening, May 10th, at 7% o'clock. Every member is expected to attend.

May 9—1te

PENNSYLVANIA DEMOCRATIC Association.—At a meeting of the Feninylvania Democratic Association, held Friday evening, May 7, 1888, the following resolution was unanimously adopted: Reoleved, That the thanks of this association be tendered to Major James Maguire, J. T. Holohau, and Georgie E. Kirk for their liberality and promptness in firing a national salute, and seromating the President, senators, and members of Congress on the passage of the Lecompton conference bill.

T. J. McCAMANT,
May 9. Socretary.

WASHINGTON THEATRE.—Engagement for three nights only of
Miss CHARLOTTE CUSHMAN.

A DOUBLE DRAMATIC COMPANY

A DOUBLE DRAMATIC COMPANY
has been specially engaged to appear on her nights only.

Mosnay Eventso, May 10, 1858,

Will be performed, with an unequalled completeness of cast, Lock's beautiful music, and every access ory perfect,

Shakspeare's tragedy of

MACBETH.

Miss Charlotte Cushman.

, p. m. Doors open at quarter past 7 o'clock. Overture begins at 7 %. May 9 [Intel Star&States.

TRUNKS, TRUNKS.—Our large and spacious trunk sales rooms coor in, at the present time, the greatest assortment to be found in this city, to which we are daily making additions of all qualities of best ...

trunk sales room.

ortiment to be found in this city, to wince.

Sole leather trunks

Indies dress trunks

Ladies dress trunks

Wood frame trunks

All sizes packing trunks

Ladies hat horse and satchels

I ather Tellisser bags, a new article

Carpet bags, valices, and satchels

of every variety, making our stock of travelling requisites, of all kinds, the most extensive and varied in the District of Columbia, which we are offering at uniform and low prices.

WALL, STEPHENS, & CO.,

No. 322 Pennsylvania avenue, between 9th

May 9—661

FOR SALE.—A pair of fine black coach horses

A NEW INKSTAND.—Hicks's Patent Elastic inkstand. This inkstand is destined to take the place of most now in use. The operation is very simple whereby the writer ways have a supply of fresh ink. BLANCHARD & MOHUN, Corner of 11th street and Penn. avenu

THE REPORT OF CAPTAIN GEORGE B. McCleilan, 1st United States cayalry, a member of the military
commission sent to Europe. Price 35.

BLANCHARD & MOHUN, e. Price \$5.

BLANCHARD & MOHUN,

Corner of 11th street and Poun. avonue

Post Office, Washington City, May 7, 1858. May 7, 1858.

From and after Monday next, the 10th inst., mails for Ballimon Philadelphia, New York, the West, and Norrawser will close 2 o'clock, p. m., daily, at this office, instead of the hours heretofo observed.

WM. JONES, Postmaster.

THE EXHIBITION BY THE MISSION SUNDAY

May 8-301

A Schools of the Young Mens' Christian Association will take plane at Weelsy Chapel, corner of Y and 5th streets, on TURSDAY EVENING, May 11, 1865, at quarter before 8.0 clock, p. m. The objects of this exhibition are:

1st. To interest the Christian public in these schools.

21. To raise money to buy books and defray the necessary expenies of the schools.

The price of tickets is invariably 26 cents. One ticket will admit two children under fifteen years of age.

Teckets can be had at Mr. Enlautyne's, 7th street, and of the Sabisatio school children at several schools assisting us.

May 8—316

STRANGERS, SOJOURNERS, AND OTHERS needing or needing drated lass European and American Pancy and needing or necking fratedase European and American Fancy and Staple Dry Gools will find our stock very large and comprehensive in all departments; all of which they are most cordially solicited to call and examine at any and all times, (whether they wish to purchase or not.) If but for their own gratification; in addition, they will learn the lowest prices.

owest price.

One price only, marked in plain figures, and no deviation; hence nurchaser is overcharged.

New supplies from our Northern and Eastern correspondents daily good articles, low prices, and fair dealing may be relied ou in all "Central Stores" west building, opposite Centre Market.

CORDED AND PLAID WHITE DUCKS, FOR raide \$1.

With a large and elect stock of all kinds of dry goods for men's and oys' wear in general.
Constantly on hand our inst vant stock of all first-class fabrical chapted for general family wants.
Our northern and eastern correspondents send us new supplies

We are not opening any new accounts.

All old bills presented monthly for payment in cash. Notes will not be acceptable.

Good articles, low prices, and fair dealing may be relied on in all cases.

PERRY & ISCOTHER,

"Central Stores," west building,

April 24—10dif opposite Centre Market.

SUPERIOR FABRICS FOR SERVANTS WEAR. or servants' wear.

With a large assortment of all first-class dry goods for how
keepers.

One price only, marked in plain figures, and no deviation.

PERRY & RECTURE.

COTTHE EVERY-DAY BOOK OF HISTORY AND

WASHINGTON AQUEDUCT.

OFFICE OF THE WARRISTON AQUEDOO,
Washington, March 8, 1859.

PROPOSALS are invited for the completion of the
Washington Aqueduct, according to plans and specifications
which will be on exhibition in this office on and after the 10th of

Form of Quarantee.

To Capt. M. C. Muos, U. S. Engineers:

We, the undersigned, residents of _____, in the State of _____, hereby, jointly and severally, covenant with the United States, and guaranty, in case the foregoing bit of ______ be accepted, that he or they will, within ten days after the acceptance of the said bid, execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient surfices to perform the work or furpled the articles proposed, in conformity to the terms of the advertisement under which it was made. And in case the said _____ shall fall to suter into contract as aforesaid, we guaranty to make good the difference between the other by the said _____ and the next lowest blidder.

Signed

A. B. C. D.

FURNISHED ROOMS, —Parlors with Bed-roomsat-tached to them, gas lights, etc., at No 225 Pennsylvania avenue, opposite Willards' Hotel.

R. GILLET, Counsellor at Law, has removed the his office to his residence in Frankfu Row, corner of K and Tutricenth structs. He will continue to devote his altention principally to cases in the United States Supremo Court.

GEORGE W. BREGA, ATTORNEY AND COUNSEL-CEORGE C. THOMAS, COMMISSIONER OF

PROFESSOR J. E. CHURCHILL, Artist, respect fully returns thanks to his friends and patrons for past encourage ment, and solicites a continuance of the same. Budio at McCartoy's Gallery, No. 448 Pennaylvania avenue, three

WASHINGTON INSURANCE COMPANY --

A CARD.—The undersigned, as the mutual friends of Col. James G. Berret and Mr. Thomas Berry, deem it proper to announce that the minumderstanding between these gentlemen, arising from former business and professional relations, have been satisfactorily and honorably adjusted.

APRIL 24, 1858. FRANCES MOHUN, WM. H. WARD.

EASONABLE FABRICS WE OFFER CHEAP.

permitted.
We are not opening any new accounts.
All new and old bills pressured mouthly for payment in cash.
Good articles, low prices, and fair dealing may be relied on a

PERRY & HEOTHER,
"Central Stores," west building,
opposite Centre Marke

bert kinds produced. 00 dozen ladies' superior "real Paris kid" gloves, in all sizes and olors.
200 pieces plain, plaid, and striped white cambrics; Mull, Nainsook and Saiss mustins.
Dealing very largely in white goods, we are enabled to offer them a

SITUATIONS WANTED.—Three sisters, respect able and intelligent young women, Protestants, Intelly arrived from Germany, wish to have situations in Washington city—one accook, one as accumstrems, and one to do general housework. For particulars apply to

SCHWEINTMAN & CO.

May 7—31*

7 and 9 North Howard st., Baltimore.

I hereby certify that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the bove named guarantors are good and sufficient. E. R. Signed E. R. Mar 10—dtMay11

CONTRIBUTIONS TO OPERATIVE SURGERY
AND SURGICAL PATHOLOGY—with Illustrations from Nature.
By J. M. Carnochan, M. D., Professor of Surgery in the New York
Medical College. Part 1; price 75 cents.
For sale by
TAYLOR & MAURY,
Booksellers, 334 Fonn av.
May 6—31 [States/Star, & Clobe.]

JAMES J. DICKINS, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
Patent, Cadm, and General Agency, Office Southeast Corner
Seventh and F streets.
Dec 4—tr

"Fure all linen" sheetings at all prices and in all widths. The same may be said in regard to our stock of Pillow Liness and Table dispers and Burnasks; many of the later are much choice patterns.

100 pieces real Frish Linens in thick and thin grades, the best of which are made to our orders in Ireland.

70 pieces White Linen Packs and Drillings for pants, coats, and

rents.
Towels, Napkins, Doyles, and Towellings, in great profusion, of the lewest and best styles.
With all other first-class dry goods adapted for general family con

SKELETON SKIRTS, OF THE NEWEST AND

and Sa he muslins

Dealing very largely in white goods, we are enabled to offer them at
the most moderate prices.

One price only, marked in plain figures; honce no purchaser
is evercharged.

New supplies from the North and East daily.

PERRY & BROTHER,

"Central Storce," west building,

April 27—d10tif opposite Centre Market.